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- He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last good for his eating a whole year. *Locke.*
4. Wholesome; salubrious.  
A man first builds a country seat,  
Then finds the walls not good to eat. *Prior.*
5. Medicinal; salutary.  
The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent good for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 767.*
6. Pleasant to the taste.  
Eat thou honey, because it is good; and the honeycomb, which is sweet. *Prov. xxiv. 13.*  
Of herbs and plants some are good to eat raw; as lettuce, endive, and purslane. *Lucretius's Natural History.*
7. Complete; full.  
The Protestant subjects of the abbey make up a good third of its people. *Addison on Italy.*
8. Useful; valuable.  
All quality, that is good for any thing, is originally founded upon merit.  
We discipline betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*
9. Sound; not false; not fallacious.  
He is resolved now to shew how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for good. *Atterbury.*
10. Legal; valid; rightly claimed or held.  
According to military custom the place was good, and the lieutenant of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship in the same regiment. *Wotton.*
11. Confirmed; attested; valid.  
Ha! am I sure she's wrong'd? Perhaps 'tis malice!  
Slave, make it clear, make good your accusation. *Smith.*
12. Having the qualities desired to a considerable degree; sufficient; not too little.  
The king had likewise provided a good fleet, and had caused a body of three thousand foot to be embarked on those ships. *Clarendon, b. ii.*
13. With as preceding. It has a kind of negative or inverted sense; as good as, no better than.  
Therefore sprang there even of one, and him as good as dead, so many as the stars of the sky in multitude. *Heb. xi.*
14. No worse.  
He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, which, being many times as good as in possession of the victory, had most cowardly turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*  
The master, I am sure, will be as good as his word, for his own business. *L'Estrange, Fable 52.*
15. Well qualified; not deficient.  
If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good as a prince, and had as good a claim to royalty as thefe. *Locke.*
16. Skilful; ready; dexterous.  
Flatter him it may, I confess; as those are generally good at flatterers who are good for nothing else. *South's Sermons.*  
I make my way where e'er I see my foe;  
But you, my lord, are good at a retreat. *Dryden, Span. Fryar.*
17. Happy; prosperous.  
Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. *Pf. cxxxiii. 1.*  
Many good morrows to my noble lord!  
—Good morrow, Cateby, you are early stirring. *Shak. R. III.*  
Good e'en, neighbours;  
Good e'en to you all, good e'en to you all. *Shaksp. Coriolan.*  
At once good night:  
Stand not upon the order of your going,  
But go at once. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
At my window bid good morrow. *Milton.*  
Good morrow, Portius! Let us once embrace. *Addison.*
18. Honourable.  
Silence, the knave's repute, the whore's good name,  
The only honour of the wifling dame. *Pope.*
19. Cheerful; gay. Joined with any words expressing temper of mind.  
That when they are certified of our mind, they may be of good comfort, and ever go cheerfully about their own affairs. *2 Mac. xi. 26.*  
Quietness of mind improves into cheerfulness, enough to make me just to good humoured as to with that world well. *Pope to Swift.*
20. Considerable; not small though not very great.  
A good while ago God made choice that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word.  
It seemeth the plant, having a great stalk and top, doth prey upon the grass a good way about, by drawing the juice of the earth from it.  
Mistle and pomgranate, if they be planted, though a good space one from the other, will meet. *Peacock on Drawing.*  
We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might

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- float in the air a good while, like exhalations before they fell down. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
21. Elegant; decent; delicate. With breeding.  
If the critic has published nothing but rules and observations in criticism, I then consider whether there be a propriety and elegance in his thoughts and words, clearness and delicacy in his remarks, wit and good breeding in his railery. *Addison's Guardian.*  
Mankind have been forced to invent a kind of artificial humanity, which is what we express by the word good breeding. *Addison's Spectator.*
22. Real; serious; earnest.  
Those among them, who return into their several countries, are sure to be followed and imitated as the greatest patterns of wit and good breeding. *Swift.*
23. Rich; of credit; able to fulfil engagements.  
Love not in good earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure bluff thou may'st in honour come off again. *Shakspere's As you like it.*
24. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous.  
Antonio is a good man: my meaning, in saying that he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient. *Shakspere's Merchant of Venice.*
25. Kind; soft; benevolent.  
For a good man some would even dare to die. *Ken. v. 7.*  
The woman hath wrought a good work upon me. *Matt.*  
Grant the bad what happiness they would,  
One they must want, which is to pass for good. *Pope.*
26. Kind; soft; benevolent.  
Matters being so turned in her, that where at first liking her manners did breed good will, now good will became the chief cause of liking her manners. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men. *Lu. ii. 14.*  
Without good nature man is but a better kind of villain. *Bacon's Organ. Rudin.*
- Here we are lov'd, and there we love;  
Good nature now and passion strive  
Which of the two should be above,  
And laws unto the other give. *Suckling.*  
'Tis no wonder if that which affords so little glory to God, hath no more good will for men. *Decay of Piety.*  
When you shall see him, fit, to die for pity,  
'Twere such a thing, 'twould so deceive the world,  
'Twould make the people think you were good natur'd. *Dash.*  
To teach him betimes to love and be good natur'd to others, is to lay early the true foundation of an honest man. *Locke.*  
Good sense and good nature are never separated, though the ignorant world has thought otherwise. *Dryden, Juven. Indist.*  
Affability, mildness, tenderness, and a word which I would fain bring back to its original signification of virtue, I mean good nature, are of daily use. *Dryden.*  
This doctrine of God's will towards men, this command of men proportionable good will to one another, is not this the very body and substance, this the very spirit and life of our Saviour's whole institution?  
It was his greatest pleasure to spread his healing wings over every place, and to make every one sensible of his good will to mankind. *Calamy's Sermon.*  
How could you chide the young good natur'd prince,  
And drive him from you with so stern an air. *Addison, Cato.*
26. Favourable; loving.  
But the men were very good unto us, and we were not hurt. *1 Sa. xxv. 15.*  
Truly God is good to Israel, even to such as are of a clean heart. *Pf. lxxiii. 1.*  
You have good remembrance of us always, desiring greatly to see us, as we also to see you. *1 Thess. iii. 5.*  
This idea, thus made, and laid up for a pattern, must necessarily be adequate, being referred to nothing else but itself, nor made by any other original but the good liking and will of him that first made this combination. *Locke.*
27. Companionable; sociable; merry. Often used ironically.  
It was well known, that Sir Roger had been a good fellow in his youth. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*  
Though he did not draw the good fellows to him by drinkings, yet he eat well. *Clarendon, b. vi.*  
Not being permitted to drink without eatings, will prevent the custom of having the cup often at his nose, a dangerous beginning and preparation to good fellowship. *Locke.*
28. It is sometimes used as an epithet of slight contempt, implying a kind of negative virtue or bare freedom from ill.  
My good man, as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakspere's Merry Wives of Windsor.*  
She had left the good man at home, and brought away her gallant. *Addison's Spectator.*
29. In a ludicrous sense.  
As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to lounge themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness. *Swift.*

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30. Hearty; earnest; not dubious.  
He, that saw the time fit for the delivery he intended, called unto us to follow him, which we both, bound by oath and willing by good will, obeyed. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
The good will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it. *Temple.*  
Good will, the said, my want of strength supplies;  
And diligence shall give what age denies. *Dryden's Fables.*
31. In Good time. Not too fast.  
In good time, replies another, you have heard them dispute against a vacuum in the schools. *Collier on Human Reason.*
32. In Good jest. Really; seriously.  
What, must I hold a candle to my shames?  
They in themselves, good jests, are too too light. *Shaksp.*
33. Good [To make]. To keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon.  
There died upon the place all the chieftains, all making good the fight without any ground given. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
He forced them to retire in spite of their dragons, which were placed there to make good their retreat. *Clarendon.*  
Since we claim a proper interest above others in the pre-eminent rights of the household of faith, then, no doubt, to make good that claim, we are proportionably obliged above others to conform to the proper manners and virtues that belong to and become this household, and distinguish it from all others. *Spratt's Sermons.*  
He without fear a dangerous war pursues;  
As honour made him first the danger chuse,  
So still he makes it good on virtue's score. *Dryden, Ann. Mirab.*
34. Good [To make]. To perform; to confirm.  
I farther will maintain  
Upon his bad life to make all this good. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*  
While the so far extends her grace,  
She makes but good the promise of her face. *Waller.*  
These propositions I shall endeavour to make good. *Snarbridge.*
35. Good [To make]. To supply.  
Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, to make good in one circumstance what it wants in another. *L'Estr.*
- Good. n. f.  
1. That which physically contributes to happiness; benefit; advantage; the contrary to evil.  
I fear the emperor means no good to us. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*  
Let me play the lion too: I will roar, that I will do any man's heart good to hear me. *Shak. Midsum. Night's Dream.*  
He wad' indifferently 'twixt them, doing neither good nor harm. *Shakspere's Coriolanus.*  
Nature in man's heart her laws doth pen,  
Preferring truth to wit, and good to will. *Davies.*  
This caution will have also this good in it, that it will put them upon considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*  
Good is what is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or diminish pain in us; or else to procure or preserve us the possession of any other good, or absence of any evil. *Locke.*  
Refuse to leave thy destin'd charge too soon,  
And for the church's good defer thy own. *Prior.*  
Works may have more wit than does them good,  
As bodies perish through excess of blood. *Pope's Essay on Crit.*  
A thirst after truth, and a desire of good, are principles which still act with a great and universal force. *Rogers.*
2. Prosperity; advancement.  
If he had employ'd  
Those excellent gifts of fortune and of nature  
Unto the good, not ruin of the state. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*
3. Earnest; not jest.  
The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die for good and all. *L'Estrange.*
4. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness; piety.  
Depart from evil, and do good. *Pf. xxxiv. 14.*  
Empty of all good, wherein consists  
Woman's domestick honour, and chief praise. *Milt. P. L.*  
By good, I question not but good, morally so called, bonum longum ought, chiefly at least, to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure the bonum utile, or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South.*  
Nor holds this earth a more deserving knight  
For virtue, honour, and for noble blood,  
Truth, honour, all that is compriz'd in good. *Dryden.*
5. Good placed after bad, with as, seems a substantive; but the expression is, I think, vicious; and good is rather an adjective elliptically used, or it may be considered as adverbial. See Good adv.  
The pilot must intend some port before he steers his course, or he had as good leave his vessel to the direction of the winds, and the government of the waves. *South's Sermons.*  
Without good nature and gratitude, men had as good live in a wilderness as in a society. *L'Estrange.*
- Good. adv.  
1. Well; not ill; not amiss.  
2. A Good. No worse.

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- Was I to have never parted from thy side,  
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib. *Milton.*  
Says the cuckoo to the hawk, Had you not as good have been eating worms now as pigeons? *L'Estrange.*
- Good. interjection. Well! right! It is sometimes used ironically.  
Good! my complexion! do'st thou think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? *Shakspere's As you like it.*
- Good conditioned. adj. Without ill qualities or symptoms. Used both of things and persons, but not elegantly.  
No surgeon, at this time, dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is good-conditioned. *Sharp's Surgery.*
- Good-now. interjection.  
1. In good time; a la bonne heure. A gentle exclamation of intreaty. It is now a low word.  
Good-now sit down, and tell me, he that knows,  
Why this fame watch? *Shakspere's Hamlet.*  
2. A soft exclamation of wonder.  
Good-now, good-now, how your devotions jump with mine! *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*
- Goodliness. n. f. [from goodly.] Beauty; grace; elegance.  
She sung this song with a voice no less beautiful to his ears, than her goodliness was full of harmony to his eyes. *Sidney.*  
The stateliness of houses, the goodliness of trees, when we behold them, delighteth the eye. *Hooker, b. i.*
- Goodly. adj. [from good.]  
1. Beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Now little in use.  
A prince of a goodly aspect, and the more goodly by a grave majesty, wherewith his mind did deck his outward graces. *Sidney.*  
A goodly city is this Antium. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*  
Patience and sorrow strove  
Which should express her goodliest: you have seen  
Sunshine and rain at once. Her smiles and tears  
Were like a wetter May. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
Here from gracious England have I offer  
Of goodly thousands. *Shakspere's Macbeth.*  
But he's something stain'd  
With grief, that's beauty's canker, thou might'st call him  
A goodly person. *Shakspere's Tempest.*  
Rebekah took goodly raiment of her eldest son Esau, and put them upon Jacob. *Gen. xxvii. 15.*  
There was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he. *1 Sa. ix. 2.*  
He had not, according to his promise to them in time of his distress, made them any recompence for their goodly houses and olive gardens, destroyed in the country by Rofcetes in the former wars. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*  
The goodliest man of men since born  
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve. *Milton.*  
Of the fourth Edward was his noble long;  
Fierce, goodly, valiant, beautiful and young. *Waller.*  
Not long since walking in the field,  
My nurse and I, we there beheld  
A goodly fruit, which, tempting me,  
I would have pluck'd. *Waller.*  
How full of ornament is all I view  
In all its parts! and seems as beautiful as new:  
O goodly order'd work! O power divine!  
Of thee I am, and what I am is thine! *Dryden's Innocence.*  
His eldest born, a goodly youth to view,  
Excell'd the rest in shape and outward shew;  
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,  
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind. *Dryden's Fables.*
2. Bulky; swelling; affectedly turgid.  
Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,  
Goodly and great he fails behind his link. *Dryden.*
3. Happy; desirable; gay.  
England was a peaceable kingdom, and but lately injured to the mild and goodly government of the Confessor. *Spenser.*  
We have many goodly days to see. *Shak. Richard III.*
- Goodly. adv. Excellently. Obsolete.  
There Alma, like a virgin queen most bright,  
Doth flourish in all beauty excellent;  
And to her guests doth bounteous banquet dight,  
Attemper'd goodly well for health and for delight. *F. Queen.*
- Goodlyhood. n. f. [from goodly.] Grace; goodness. Obsolete.  
But mote thy goodlyhood forgive it me,  
To meet which of the gods I shall thee name. *Fai. Queen.*
- Goodman. n. f. [from good and man.]  
1. A slight appellation of civility: generally ironical.  
Help ho! murder! murder!  
—How now, what's the matter? part.  
—With you, goodman boys, if you please: come, I'll flesh ye. *Shakspere's King Lear.*  
2. A rustick term of compliment; gaffer.  
Are you my wife, and will not call me husband? My men should call me lord: I am your goodman. *Shakspere.*  
Nay, hear your goodman deliver. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*  
But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,  
And gild the thatch of goodman Hodge's barn. *Gay's Post.*